

WASHINGTON:

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 3.

We receive a great many communications from persons whose names are withheld, or unknown to us, and of course we can pay no attention to them.

**Growing Enterprise in the Southern States.**

Believing that the "Direct Trade" movement on the part of the South now going on will have the happiest results in turning the energies and resources of the South into the legitimate channel of commerce and manufactures, we will use our best exertions to give it every assistance in our power. The Conventions that have already met have acted with great unanimity of sentiment and spirit, and the Convention of Planters held at Macon, Georgia, on the 27th inst., deserves the serious consideration of the South. The cotton, rice, wool, lumber, manufacturing and shipping interests are involved in it. Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Louisiana will be represented, and the movement, originating among the Planters, will terminate in some great change in trade. And while the other districts of the country are arousing themselves, should Maryland be idle with her tobacco interest? Will she have no representative at the Convention? Is Baltimore satisfied with her partial success? Have not foreign agents in this country for years been reaping the benefit of her produce, and particularly her tobacco? Are not the agents of the present system agents for the consumers and not for the producers?—and is such an arrangement conducive of good to the farming and planting interests? Even the Capital of this great country has not one single importing house!

We hope this subject will be taken up as it deserves. Let the South turn her attention to trade and manufactures, instead of politics, for the redress of the grievances of which she complains.

We shall hereafter discuss this subject at length, and shall have it in our power to publish a large amount of statistical matter, for the information of our Southern friends.

**Puffing and Annihilation!**

Newspaper editors have very commonly fallen into this error, but nowhere more generally than in this locality. The city of Washington has always afforded so small an amount of advertising patronage, that publishers have not thought it worth looking to as a means of support, but have kept their attention fixed on public sources. The consequence is, that the duties for which editors elsewhere are best paid, are performed here gratuitously. A very large proportion of the "local articles," upon examination, will be found the best kind of advertisements, intended to promote private interests. In charities, free concerts or exhibitions, benevolent enterprises, or whatever the getters-up choose to call by these names, every thing is paid for but the advertising; and while marriages and funerals prove profitable to the parson, the confectioner, the dry-goods man, the undertaker, the sexton, and everybody, the publisher works without recompense. Somebody says, "reform it!" That is not so easy; it is easier to observe the wise injunction, "When you are in Turkey, do as the Turks do!"

The editor of the *Charleston Free Press* refers to these abuses and says: "We are tired of working for nothing—besides, it does not replenish the larder." This certainly is a serious objection to the practice.

The competition between editors to "give the news first," renders them an easy prey to the knowing ones. Thus the two best advertised objects (except Brandreth's pills) ever introduced into this country have been Jenny Lind and Phillips's Fire Annihilator, and yet the work has been done gratuitously, and editors have fancied themselves lucky in receiving articles ready written. They have probably not repented their praises of the beautiful singer; but some seem to doubt the vast utility of the great Extinguisher!

The Philadelphia *Sun*, for example, asks: "Is it not a little singular, that although we hear of companies being organized, and patent rights disposed of, for the sale and use of Phillips's Fire Annihilator, we have heard of no instance as yet in which it has been practically applied to the extinction of fires, excepting such as had been purposely kindled, for the trial of the machine, under the most favorable circumstances?" And the Baltimore *Sun* has a letter from a New York correspondent, who informs us that "this company is doing a smashing business—that Barnum has, in this, struck upon a gold mine—the pockets of which will not run out until public disapproval shall close them. The amount of sales and contracts for the Annihilator is immense, and it has never yet put out but a sham fire, and I fear, never will. The long-deferred exhibition of the power of the Annihilator is again talked of. Let them apply it to the real fires of every-day occurrence. The attractive toy will soon be cast aside for some new plaything, by the gullible public. Perhaps, however, it may lead to some improvements of substantial value."

This may or may not be so, but the press is editorially responsible for more haphazard puffing than it has ever had a good motive for perpetrating.

**TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT.**—The Rev. F. S. Evans having recently resigned his situation as chief clerk of the Pension Office, the clerks attached to it caused to be manufactured, by Mr. Samuel Lewis, a large and handsome silver pitcher "as a testimonial of their regard for his faithful, impartial, and honest services." About forty of these gentlemen assembled at the residence of Mr. Evans, on Wednesday, when Major Kirby, as their organ, presented the pitcher in an appropriate address. The compliment was acknowledged in appropriate terms by the recipient.—*Repub.*

The number of immigrants who arrived at New York during the month of September was 38,726, and the number of vessels employed in bringing them over was 339.

The steamship Union sailed from New York on Wednesday for New Orleans with 193 cabin and 20 steerage passengers.

**WATCH-HOUSE RETURNS.**—We learn from the *Republic* that during the past month there were received into our City Watch-house:

Colored people,	51
Foreigners,	59
White Americans,	59
Total,	169

Foreigners who have been several years in this country are seldom the subjects of police care. The bad among them reform their habits or die off very soon. Though our climate is far from unhealthy, there is something in it and its vicissitudes under which the European of slothful and dissipated habits soon sinks. Could the number of those who arrive on our shores in any one year, and the portion of that number who survive at the end of five years, be ascertained, the truth exhibited would be truly appalling.

We see these people arriving in tens of thousands, and often the thought occurs that so great an influx must un-Americanize American society; yet, except when they unwisely continue to cling together in communities, in the lapse of the time we have named, death will be found to have removed a fearfully large proportion, while they who remain have acquired a practical knowledge of the habits and customs of Americans.

The negro, however, is not improving in this city, but deteriorating. Illness, sloth, immorality, and physical suffering prevail among them to such an extent, that they who do for short periods go out to service are unpleasant and dangerous inmates of our houses, while hundreds and thousands of them are crowded in hovels in several portions of the city, in the midst of disease and uncleanness. An inspection of their houses and a knowledge of their mode of life would astonish any one who has not looked into the subject. We commend it to our worthy Mayor and the officers acting under him.

It is proper, however, that we should add that many honorable exceptions may be found to this description; but where a negro or mulatto endeavors to perform his duty and live respectably, he has to encounter the prejudices excited by the miserable habits of the masses.

**A Charge of Mal-Administration.**

The following has been handed us for publication, by a gentleman who assures us its statements are accurate. We do not profess to have any information in regard to it ourselves, but as the writer is responsible, and the subject of public interest, we do not hesitate to give place to his communication:

**To the Editors of the American Telegraph.**  
GENTLEMEN: It has been said and often reiterated, that the people have a right to know how their affairs are administered by their servants. It is therefore my purpose to inform them by the *Telegraph*, as your paper is the usual channel through which the people are informed of the mal-administration of their Government.

Well, to begin, it will be remembered that Judge Hall, the late Second Comptroller, having received an appointment to settle California land titles, resigned his post of Second Comptroller, on the 10th of September last, and that James Madison Cutts, the chief clerk of that office, was appointed Comptroller *pro tem.*, until the Hon. E. J. Phelps (the present Comptroller) should arrive and be installed, which happened on the 1st instant. This, without any other appointment, would leave the chief clerkship vacant *pro tem.* No appointment was made, and the salary of this office was without a legal claimant up to pay-day, the 30th of September; but by a *hocus-pocus* ideal promotion, they manage to appropriate it thus: The clerk standing next in point of salary to the chief clerk is promoted to this position, his place being taken by the clerk immediately below him; and thus were all the clerks in this office promoted for no other purpose than to receive the additional salary these positions would give them; and to the honor of some, be it said, they refused to receive the additional salary.

It now becomes the people to inquire if it was by authority of law this money was paid. It has been thought heretofore that it required a written appointment from the President or Secretary to an office before the people's money could be drawn from the Treasury to pay for the services of the incumbent; but it would appear that no such warrant is required for clerks in the Second Comptroller's Office, and that it is not necessary to actually fill the office to entitle the ideal clerk to the salary; and more especially, that some one in that office has the power to make appointments and promotions. This is certainly a new discovery, and for which Mr. Corwin ought to be truly thankful, as it will transfer applications and applicants for appointments in this office to the party having the power, as it would appear by this novel proceeding. Another point is established, to wit: that gentlemen who desire to serve their country in office should apply in the proper quarter heretofore, and not harass the Secretary with a narrative of their patriotic services to induce their appointment.

Should the First Auditor think proper to pass these remarkable salary-accounts, it will be confirmation strong that this financial feat of the authority of law, and that some one in the Comptroller's office can appoint and promote to office. This will be good news to unscrupulous applicants for office and inspire them with the courage to apply for preferment in a quarter where they may have more hope of success than some have had heretofore with the Secretary.

**AN OUTSIDER.**

A number of partridges have lately been seen in town. Several were killed. We do not know why they should take refuge in the streets of a town, at this season.—*Alex. Gazette.*

Because, having more confidence in your police authorities than these functionaries are entitled to, they think the streets of a city a safe refuge. They have made the same mistake here, and have suffered by it, as have also the windows of some of the houses. Percussion caps go off very finely.

**CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.**—The Providence *Journal*, in an article on capital punishment, objects to the gallows, as brutal and demoralizing, and suggests the garrote as a substitute. The *Journal* also revives the idea of giving the hanged chloroform. We might suggest, as an improvement, that the murderer should administer chloroform to his victim, before he knocks him on the head or cuts his throat. Some little humanity should be evinced, for those who are liable to be the victims of crime, as well as for the criminal.—*Phila. Ledger.*

Then vengeance, the lowest motive that has been assigned for the infliction of the death penalty, is your plea in its favor! Why not torture your criminal to death after certain examples that have been set in a more refined condition of society than the present? Hot irons, scourges, screws, flogging, and such-like sports, should be revived for the edification of modern Jack-Ketches and their admirers.

**NEWS BY TELEGRAPH AND MAIL.**

The telegraphic report of the Northern Markets had not been received at our hour for going to press.

**NORFOLK, October 2.**—A Liverpool barque, from Charleston, with a cargo of lumber for Europe, came in yesterday in distress, and proceeded to Baltimore. The ship Richard Anderson, of Liverpool, came in last night.

**Boston, October 2.**—There was a very novel and attractive race to-day over the Boston and Lowell railroad, in connexion with the Lowell Mechanics' Fair, being a race with locomotive engines. Six engines entered for the race, the distance being nine miles, with a load of seventy tons. The locomotive "Addison Gilmore," belonging to the Western railroad, accomplished the distance in 12 minutes 18 seconds; the "Nathan Hale," belonging to the Worcester road, in 12 minutes 56 seconds; the others in about 14 minutes. The race was witnessed by an immense number of spectators. The draught-power trial takes place to-morrow.

**Boston, Oct. 2.**—The pressure in the money market has resulted in the failure of several heavy firms. A gloomy feeling prevails.

**SALEM, October 2.**—The brig *Louisa*, from Gambia, reports the death of the Rev. James Moore, of the Monrovia Mission, on the 26th of August, from an accident on board the *Louisa*.

**TORONTO, October 2.**—News of the resignation of the whole Canadian Cabinet reached Lord Elgin at Niagara on Tuesday. It is universally agreed that the Tories cannot come in.

**SYRACUSE, October 2.**—J. P. Lear, agent of the claimant of Henry, the fugitive slave who escaped last night, has been held to bail on the charge of kidnapping. Much excitement continues to prevail. The fugitive is now probably out of reach of the authorities.

**LOUISVILLE, October 1.**—Mrs. Sallie Ward, late Mrs. T. Bigelow Lawrence, was married to-day at the residence of her father, to Dr. Robert I. Hunt.

**A Complaint.**

*To the Editors of the American Telegraph.*

GENTLEMEN: Will you please call the attention of the proper officer, "if such there be," (for there has been several notified to no effect,) to the neighborhood of E street, corner of 15th. Not only do the people occupying the houses on the Avenue have to endure the nuisance of a stable, but for the purpose of securing the greater comfort for its inmates, they are obliged to submit to an embankment, so that when it rains the whole neighborhood is flooded. For a week past there has been no way of approaching one house on 15th street, but by a bridge. I know I shall get the ill-will of the boys for this interference, for they are now sailing about on planks at a rate that puts the hard-earned fame of Collins' steamers in jeopardy. But their mothers are on my side, and that same is a comfort. For the truth of the above I refer to all the neighborhood. M. A. M.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1851.

**The Maryland Congressional Elections.**  
The representation in the next Congress will stand as follows:

First District.—Richard I. Bowie, whig, re-elected. We learn that his majority in Montgomery county is 782.  
Second District.—William T. Hamilton, democrat, is re-elected.  
Third District.—Edward Hammond, democrat, is re-elected.  
Fourth District.—Thomas Yeates Walsh, whig, gain.  
Fifth District.—Alexander Evans, whig, re-elected.  
Sixth District.—Daniel M. Henry, regular whig, is supposed to be elected over J. S. Cottman, independent whig.

**The Administration Organ on Mr. Owen and the Captain-General.**  
The *Republic*, of this morning, says:

"It is not true, that we have ever defended or apologized for Mr. Owen. We think his conduct feeble and reprehensible, and we have said that mere humanity, independently of his official position, would have dictated the most prompt and active interference for the unfortunate men who were shot by command of the Captain-General. Still further, we say that the attempt to excuse or palliate his inaction by pleading the President's proclamation, if it is true that he did so, was altogether unjustifiable. A jurymen or a judge might as well refuse to recommend a convict to mercy, or the Executive refuse to exercise his prerogative of pardon, because the subject in whose behalf it had been invoked had been called by a good many hard names in the indictment. Language that is not only proper, but indispensable, to warn men of the nature of a crime, and to defend against its commission, may without finding its way into a proclamation without violating the law of the case, after the proclamation has discharged its office, and men in spite of it have rushed into the crimes and subjected themselves to the penalties it denounced."

"So with regard to the Captain-General Concha. We think his spirit in the butchery of fifty victims was bloodthirsty and inhuman, and entirely at war with the spirit of modern civilization. But, for all that, we do not propose to stultify ourselves by seeking to represent this act as an infraction of our treaty, which would justify our Government in carrying fire and sword into Cuba to avenge the wrong."

It is much easier to create than to calm unjust apprehension or dangerous enthusiasm. The meanest and most detestable tool of faction may produce excitement, and stimulate mobs, which the united efforts of wisdom and prudence may fail to extinguish and suppress.  
[Henry L. Harvey.]

**DR. PUSEY.**—The London *Standard* says: "A conversion to Protestantism that astonishes much more than the conversion of the Duke of Norfolk, is now to be announced—the conversion of Dr. Pusey."

**Review of the Northern Markets for yesterday.**  
Off. of the American Telegraph, Oct. 3.

**BALTIMORE, Oct. 2, 6 p. m.**—Sales to-day of 500 and 600 bbls. Howard at street floor at \$3.95/4. No sales of City Mills flour. It could be bought at \$2.75/4.

**NEW YORK, Oct. 2, 6 p. m.**—The Bank panic is subsiding, and stocks are rising. Erie has advanced 1/4; Reading 1/4; and Canton 1/4. U. S. 6s, 1857, have advanced 3/4. Sales of 11,000 bbls. flour at \$3.65/4 to \$3.81/4 for State brands; and \$4.12/4 to \$4.25 for Genesee. Rye flour \$3.25. Sales of 10,000 bbls. Genesee wheat at 90c, and 40,000 bushels mixed corn at \$1.86/4. Sales of 4,000 bushels rye at 68c. Sales of mess pork at \$15.50, and prime at \$15. Land and 1/2c. Sales of 90 bags Rio coffee at 8 1/2c. Cotton is less active. Sales of 600 bales at 37 1/2c. Whisky 22 1/2c.

**MEDICINE. COOL LIVER OIL.**—In pint bottles. Just received and for sale by W. E. LLOYD, corner F and 12th streets.

**ROBAND'S Improved Tonic Mixture.**—An invaluable article for Fever and Ague, Nervous Weakness, Debility, &c. For sale by W. E. LLOYD, corner F and 12th streets.

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**MARRIED.**  
On the 24 ultimo, in Georgetown, by the Rev. JOSEPH S. COLLINS, EDWARD WAITE, formerly of New York, to MARY A. STEVENSON, late of Alexandria, Va.

On the 24 ultimo, in Georgetown, by the Rev. Mr. McKESSON, RICHARD EARL to Miss HANNAH DAVISON, all of this city.

**DIED.**  
At his residence, in Lincoln county, (N. C.), on the 25th ultimo, the Hon. JAMES GRAHAM, in the 51th year of his age, the second son of the late Gen. John GRAHAM, and the last surviving brother of the present Secretary of the Navy.

Of the Asiatic cholera, on the 15th September, at Burlington, Vermont, CHARLES S. MCGUFFEY, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Virginia.

On Thursday night, the 24 instant, in the 6th year of her age, ANNIE H., daughter of JOHN and AMERICA WILKINSON, the first wife of the late Gen. John WILKINSON, died at her residence, in the City of Washington, on Sunday afternoon, the 6th instant, at 3 o'clock, where the friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

**NOTICE.**  
The Washington Society of JOURNEMEN TAILORS and SEWERS, (SATURDAY NIGHT) at 7 o'clock, at Temperance Hall. All the members are requested to be in attendance, as the Bill of Prices, as agreed on by the two Commissions, will be presented.

**SALOON TO LET.**  
To a respectable and thoroughly competent person will be let the Saloon under the National Hall, in the City of Washington, together with all the places in the Theatre and all the Refreshment Rooms, for any other in the country, being sufficiently extensive to have attached a Restaurant, Billiard Rooms, &c., &c. The great Saloon is capable of seating the audience of a Theatre, but also for the billiard room, the day as well as the evening.

Applications (post paid) can be addressed to "The Proprietors of the National Hall," at the Republic office, Washington city.

**ATTENTION, CONTINENTAL GUARDS!**  
An adjourned meeting of the Continental Guards will be held this (FRIDAY) evening, at 7 o'clock, at Potomac Hall, (corner of Maryland and 11th streets, near the Soldiers' building). The members of the Company and others wishing to enroll their names as members, are invited to attend. It is expected that a sample uniform will be exhibited on that evening.

**I. O. O. F.**—The members of CENTRAL LODGE, No. 1, are requested to be punctual in their attendance this (FRIDAY) evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock, as business of great importance will be brought before the Lodge.

By order, W. ROBINSON, Secy.

**LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, Oct. 2, 1851.**  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Library of Congress will be closed on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, and will again be open on FRIDAY, the 11th of November.

JOHN S. MEEHAN, Librarian.

**CITY ORDINANCES.**  
AN ACT for cleaning the streets, alleys, and gutters in the Seventh Ward.

Be it enacted by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of the city of Washington, That the sum of one hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury of the city, for the purpose of defraying the expense of cleaning the streets, alleys, and gutters in the Seventh Ward; the money to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of the Seventh Ward.

SILAS H. HILL, President of the Board of Common Council.

B. F. BROWN, President of the Board of Aldermen.

Approved, September 29, 1851.

**AN ACT for the relief of Daniel Linkins.**

Be it enacted, That the sum of five hundred and twenty-two dollars and ninety-nine cents be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of the funds of the First Ward, to pay Daniel Linkins for filing certain lots in square numbered forty, by order of the Board of Health.

Approved, September 29, 1851.

**AN ACT authorizing certain improvements in the northern part of the Fourth Ward.**

Be it enacted, That the sum of two hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of the funds of the Fourth Ward, for repairing Delaware avenue, north of H street, and M street, north east of Delaware avenue; and for the purpose of defraying the expense of cleaning the streets, alleys, and gutters in the Seventh Ward; the money to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of the Third and Fourth Wards, and two Assistant Commissioners of the City of Washington.

Approved, September 29, 1851.

**AN ACT authorizing the curbstones to be set and the footways to be paved on the south side of C street north, between 3d street west and Delaware avenue, and the north front of reservation numbered eleven, and squares numbered five hundred and seventy-four, six hundred and thirty-three, six hundred and thirty-four, and six hundred and eighty-five.**

Be it enacted, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to have the curbstones set and the footway paved on the south side of C street north, between 3d street west and Delaware avenue; that is to say, along the north front of reservation numbered eleven, and squares numbered five hundred and seventy-four, six hundred and thirty-three, six hundred and thirty-four, and six hundred and eighty-five, agreeably to the provisions of the act concerning paved footways, approved fourth of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine; and for the purpose of defraying the expense thereof a tax not exceeding one cent per front foot of the lots fronting on and imposed on the lots in said reservation and square fronting along the north front thereof: Provided, That no more of the said tax shall be collected than may be necessary to defray the cost of the said work.

Approved, September 29, 1851.

**AN ACT for taking up and relaying the pavement on the west side of 19th street west, between I and K streets north.**

Be it enacted, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to take up and relaid the pavement on the west side of 19th street west, between I and K streets north, to be taken up and relaid, so as to conform with the present grade of 19th street west; the expense thereof to be paid out of the funds of the First Ward.

Approved, September 29, 1851.

**AN ACT authorizing the erection of hay-stacks or at near the intersection of 7th and K streets.**

Be it enacted, That permission is hereby granted to E. F. Queen to erect stacks for the purpose of weighing hay, straw, fodder, &c., at such point as he may see fit, on the west side of 7th street north, north of K street, and the weighing of hay, straw, fodder, &c., thereat to be subject to existing laws, and such laws as may be hereafter enacted.

Approved, September 29, 1851.

**AN ACT relating to the gutters on C street north.**

Be it enacted, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to cause the gutters on the line of C street north, on the east and south fronts of square three hundred and eighty-one, to be taken up and relaid; and to be taken up and relaid, so as to conform with the present grade of C street north, north of the line of the Third and Fourth Wards, and to be paid for out of the funds of the First Ward.

Approved, September 29, 1851.

**AN ACT for grading and graveling 14th street west, between K and O streets north.**

Be it enacted, That for the purpose of grading and graveling 14th street west, between K and O streets north, the sum of five hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of the Second Ward funds; and the same is hereby appropriated, out of the funds of the Second Ward, for the purpose of grading and graveling 14th street west, between K and O streets north, and to be paid for out of the funds of the Second Ward.

Approved, September 29, 1851.

**AN ACT authorizing the application of a portion of the appropriation for grading M street north, from 9th to 10th street west.**

Be it enacted, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to apply a portion of the